

BIG DOINGS IN BASEBALL

Big Leagues Open Their Seasons Today

FORECAST OF THE SEASON

It Looks Like Pittsburg or Chicago in National, Detroit, Philadelphia or Boston in the American—Some Changes Noted.

New York, April 14.—Big doings today on the ball lots of the National and American leagues. Providing tight skies prevail everywhere, eight umpires will each "toss out a new white ball," eight umpires will each in his finest voice cry "play ball," and in eight cities the sporting writers will chronicle that "the game was on." At least these quotations have done service from time immemorial, and there is no reason why they should be discarded at this late date.

This is the day when all the teams are equal and that marks the initial puncture of the initial impetus to the hopes of several million fans. In the National league, Pittsburg will be the attraction at St. Louis, Chicago at Cincinnati, New York at Boston and Brooklyn at Philadelphia, while in the American Cleveland will "start the ball rolling," another quotation whose age commands respect, in Detroit, St. Louis in Chicago, Boston in New York and Philadelphia in Washington.

What will the ball be? Call around in October and the answer will probably be ready. Never at the opening of a season has it seemed more hazardous to venture an opinion on the outcome than this year. In the National league, this is due to the fact that the return of Cather Johnny Kling has made the three-time pennant-winning Cubs again fight and the doubt, more or less general, as to whether the Pirates can again maintain the steady gait they set last year, a gait that landed them unexpectedly in first place.

In the American league, the rapid development last year of Philadelphia and Boston and the hard tussle that Detroit had to repeat for the second time her pennant performance, makes the picking of a champion team this year the most interesting guess work.

About the only thing that does seem assured is that the first division teams in each league will not differ materially from those of last year. Pittsburg, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati again look to be certain in the National for the upper tier, while in the American Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston appear reasonably safe, with either New York or Cleveland having a good chance to wrest from Chicago her berth in the upper division.

As stand-patters, the pennant possibilities in both of the big leagues have been beaten to a 100. In the National, practically no change appears in the line-up of the leading teams, while Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston in the American haven't found enough new blood worth mentioning. New York, Chicago and Cleveland, however, have sewed several new patches to their old garments and are hopeful that they will stick.

With practically no changes in the personnel of the leading teams, the question simply resolves itself down to the proposition of whether these players will improve over their 1909 form. Cincinnati's chances are much brighter than some critics are willing to admit, due to his very fact. Last year the Reds broke a lot of new men into the game, and they demonstrated that they were of National league caliber. They showed playing a strenuous game this year is admitted by baseball students.

Pittsburg can hardly expect to do any better than she did last year and whether she wins the pennant again will depend largely on the improvement or failure of improvement shown by the other clubs. Chicago has a team of veterans and many are people who think that the team is due for a slowing down, even if John Kling, who used to be called the brains of the Chicago "works," is back on the job. Steinfeld, Tinker, Shueckard and Schulte showed last year that they at least are getting no better, and it would not be surprising if the veteran twirlers came "untied" this season.

New York pins her hopes for a better

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position than last year to an unexpected improvement in the work of pitchers Marquard and Ames, the promising work of Druke and Klavitt, two new pitchers, and the bolstering of the outfield by the substitution of Devore for McCor Mick. In the infield, Morley, the man who once upon a time didn't touch second, will be at first base in place of the veteran Tenney, and the foxy play and gingery methods of ancient Fred may be missed to such an extent that he will soon cease to warm the bench.

Not many persons are picking Detroit to win a fourth straight pennant in the American. Had either Boston or Philadelphia played early in the season the way they did at the finish, the pennant would never have gone to Tigertown, and it is reasonable to suppose that these teams will strike a winning stride early in the season this year and not permit the Jennings crew to obtain such a commanding lead.

The Boston American league team this year, however, is without the services of her biggest asset of a year ago, Manager Fred Lake, who this year has been transferred to the hapless Boston "Doves." Lake was given credit last year for much of the Red Sox's success and it isn't on record that Patsy Donovan, his successor, ever gingered up a bunch of players the way that Lake did. Fans generally are commiserating with Lake that a better fate than the Boston Nationals did not befall him this year.

Both the Cleveland and New York teams of the American have shown much better in their spring practice than Comiskey's White Sox, who are virtually new to the scene this year, with three new guards for the inner works, new outer pickets and several new battery combinations. Connie Mack almost won a pennant last year with his renovated team and the Red Sox set a sizzling pace until near the end with a team that promised no more than the White Sox now promise. So it won't do to count Comiskey out of it.

As for St. Louis, Boston and Brooklyn in the National, and Washington and St. Louis in the American, there doesn't seem to be a derelict in existence strong enough to lift them out of their recent berths near the bottom of the heap.

An added interest in the National's race this year is the adoption of a strong policy regarding the umpiring and the selection of the umpires. President Lynch has fair to follow the example of Dan Johnson of the American in this respect, and it is predicted that the day of umpire-baiting is forever past.

MORE AUTO RECORDS BROKEN.

Five Established for American Speedways in Day's Trials.

Playsa del Rey, Cal., April 14.—Five new American speedway records were established on the motoromane yesterday. The most noteworthy was the half mile made by Barney Oldfield in his Benz car in 17.91 seconds.

Oldfield also drove the Benz a kilometer in 23.88 seconds, lowering his former mark, made at Indianapolis, by 1.4 seconds.

The mile free-for-all proved the most exciting race of the day. Ralph De Palma drove his Fiat cyclone the 50 circuits without a stop in 37.55.3, a new record.

The first heat of the 10-mile free-for-all was won by Ben Kershner in a Darracq with De Palma, in a Fiat, second, time, 7:01.

In the five-mile free-for-all handicap the seven starters finished close together. The Standard-Dayton, driven by A. L. Livingston, won. The Marmon was second and the Isotta third; time, 3:50.55.

In the time trials, Dragg drove a Fiat two miles in 1:15.06, a new amateur record, and Nikrent set the Buick "40," ten miles in 7:35.87 for a new class record.

Kershner drove the Darracq three miles in 1:57.71.

WAS NOT IN WANT.

Baroness de Joques Was Well Cared for, Says Mrs. Maybrick.

Chicago, April 14.—Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick did not learn of the death of her mother, Baroness De Joques, in Paris, until Tuesday night. For several months the baroness, who had been living with Mrs. Maybrick in Highland park, a suburb of Chicago, desired to return to her home in France, but Mrs. Maybrick deterred her with the promise of going to Paris with her in May.

A month ago, the baroness left Chicago and a few days later deserted her traveling companions without explanation. The next information of her was that she had taken ship from New York.

"I can't understand it," said Mrs. Maybrick. "The friends with whom she was staying in Paris know where I can be found. The story of her being in want is false. I have taken care of her and we have been together ever since I left England. She had been with me at the hotel here, but had been in poor health and believed that if she returned to France she would get stronger."

HEARING ON APPLE GRADING.

Growers from the Northwest Oppose the Lefebvre Bill.

Washington, April 14.—The Lefebvre bill to establish standard packages and grades of apples was adversely affected today by the house committee on agriculture yesterday. Opponents of the bill have declared that it would inflict great loss and injury to the Northwest, where the growers have developed the industry upon a certain sized box, and where they would have to re-adjust that system.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Tom Johnson May Reside in London. Refused to Answer Questions.

London, April 13.—Reports that Tom Johnson of Cleveland, who is now in England, would live here when put up to him for confirmation, brought only the expression, "to hell." Johnson is now at Bournemouth for his health.

"UNCLE JOE" BAITS REBELS

Wants to be Thrown Out, as Part

OF HIS STRATEGICAL PLAN

He Sees a Boomerang—Thinks That Confusion Would Certainly Result and the Insurgents Would Be Blamed.

Washington, April 14.—Speaker Cannon is bent on stirring up the insurgents to another effort to oust him, according to a statement yesterday by one of his closest friends and supporters.

"Uncle Joe is going to keep jabbing at the insurgents," said this authority. "He wants to make them mad and have them throw him out."

It was added that Mr. Cannon is convinced that, if he can do this, business will be thrown into confusion in the House, and the country will blame the insurgents—who will be crushed by it.

It is clear that, if this be the intention of the speaker, he is certainly succeeding in getting the insurgents worked up to fighting pitch. He is said to want them to oust him now; but they insist on holding off the effort until legislation is out of the way—their idea being to escape popular criticism as a "hold-up" combination.

One of the possibilities of the present situation is that the House will have no speaker from the time it adjourns this session to the beginning of the next session.

The insurgents have been holding conferences and talking over plans for getting rid of "Uncle Joe." They hope to have matured these plans by the time legislation is out of the way or well on the road to enactment. Indications are that the next time the effort is made to oust the speaker practically the whole insurgent force will unite with the Democrats, and some men now classed as regulars will be drawn in. How fully the Democrats can be united is something on which opinions differ; but the Democratic leaders assert there will be no Democratic defections.

Here is one of the plans discussed which may be worked out:

It is to wait until near the close of the session, oust the speaker from his office, declare the chair vacant, and have it remain vacant until the beginning of the next session. For the time being a speaker pro tem. might be selected. After the campaign, when matters had "simmered down," a speaker could be elected to better advantage than before the campaign, in the opinion of some of those who favor leaving the office of speaker vacant through the summer and the fall.

If the office of speaker should be declared vacant, any considerable time for adjournment, there would be great pressure to elect a new speaker. A number of aspirants would crowd forward. If the Republicans all went into caucus on the matter, then the regulars would control and would put in one of their number. Tawney, Olinette, Walter J. Smith, Hill of Connecticut, Payne, Mann, and several there would have support. Undoubtedly plans would be made by their friends in behalf of Tawney and Judge Smith, on the ground that, if either were elected speaker, it would help him in his district, there being hard fights in both districts.

Should an insurgent be elected speaker he would be represented by the class of Nebraska would probably be the man. Gardner of Massachusetts also would stand a good show.

NEW MOVE ON CANNON.

He Is Urged Not to Seek a Re-election as Speaker.

Washington, April 14.—Those who know the disposition and character of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon were little inclined to credit yesterday's report that Mr. Cannon will anticipate his own deposition by announcing just before that time that he is not to seek re-election as speaker. Several insurgents determined, as soon as the Taft program is disposed of and the adjournment resolution introduced, to offer a resolution deposing the present speaker, heard yesterday that Mr. Cannon is ready to foil them, sacrifice himself to the interests of the party and present it untidily to the nation for the fall campaign.

Pacific political advisers, it is said, urge the speaker that if he will, toward the close of the present session, announce his unwillingness to be speaker of the House again, he will steal the thunder of the insurgents, remove the issue of Cannonism and please the peace-loving president. Some of the insurgents yesterday seemed to believe that Mr. Cannon would do this, but it is not likely.

The speaker, say his intimates, would rather sacrifice his party than his pride and intends to charge the inevitable disruption of the Republican party this fall to the insurgent movement.

A Mississippi Lynching.

Meridian, Miss., April 14.—A crowd of nearly two thousand people took a dying negro from officers yesterday, carried him to a telephone pole and hanged him. After the body was lowered, the throat was cut and the clothing saturated with oil and set on fire.

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FINE TRIBUTE TO MORRILL

Continued from first page.

great men that other forms of society need—men who tower above the rest of the people, and organize and mobilize the masses—these are the big averages of ability and merit which democracy fosters. It is a better guaranty of social well-being than the phenomenal excellence of a few outstanding men. But it is open to us to challenge the statement itself, and to maintain that democracies have always produced, and can be depended on to produce, a certain kind of great men, and that when produced the people admire and honor and love them. These men are not great after the pattern of the Caesars, the Charlemagnes, the Louis XIV's, the Napoleons, the Bismarcks, nor even after the pattern of the Mirabans and the Cromwells; they are not men who dazzle and overawe the multitude, and trample down inferiors, and have to ask indulgence from history for great crimes in consideration of great merits and services. They are men after the pattern of William of Orange, and Washington, and John Bright, and Lincoln—men who have the common virtues of the people or the nation carried to a high pitch of excellence, and by virtue of that eminence in degree, rather than in kind, and acknowledged and trusted and loved leaders of the people in ways which in their deepest hearts the people themselves approve and desire.

"Of this class was Senator Morrill. I hesitate even in this class to speak of him as a great man. He was not a man who claimed homage in his lifetime. It was never natural to apply to him terms of eulogy. He neither used nor invited superlative or grandiose language. And yet what other American of our times has had a day set apart to his memory in almost every state and territory in the union? It was said of Washington that he instituted in the minds of mankind a new order of greatness. May we not say of Mr. Morrill that in a humbler way he set up before our democratic people a pattern of public virtue and public service, which, if not a new one, is brought home to our people, and especially to our young men, with unusual and most impressive force in his person and career."

The incidents of Mr. Morrill's early life have been so often told in the public notices of him that we need not dwell much on them. He had the inestimable advantage of being born in the country, which a great writer says is the best of three greatest possible blessings in life. He was the son, the grandson, and the brother of blacksmiths, any one of whom, I don't need to say, could have sat for Longfellow's honest blacksmith. It offends the self-importance of us teachers that he could have got so much education with so little schooling. The secret of it is, I suppose, that a few well-chosen books should be few as well as first-class—well read and thought over, eager and cogent discussions of great public events, such discussions as Scottelmen and New Englanders are capable of, these superadded to the inherited intellectuality and acquisitiveness of a good Yankee brain, will account for any degree of education short of our broadly liberal. How strange it seems in these times that after a few years of good trade in a country store a man still young should decide that he had made money enough, and resolve to retire upon a farm and enjoy his citizen's dignity!

But this man, apparently without ambition, certainly without ambition in the Roman sense, this man who would not go about begging for votes to put him in office, was the man whom the people wanted in office—(would that all our people wanted such a man!). And accordingly they sent him to the national Congress and kept him there longer than any other member of Congress has been kept in office during the whole existence of our government. Why did our little state of Vermont have the great good fortune to be represented by a man, while many large and powerful states have been represented by inferior men? Was it because of the lack of able and good men in these states? Certainly not. There is no dearth of good men in all the states. If Mr. Morrill had been a resident of some other state would he have been sent from that state? It is at least extremely doubtful. I should be sorry to think that all states are represented by their typical men, but in Mr. Morrill Vermont was so represented. Vermont and Mr. Morrill were exactly, ideally fitted to each other. He would have been so fit representative of no other state.

"And I do not say that Mr. Morrill represented all of Vermont. We do not forget Vermonters of other types, as true Vermonters, equally deserving of our pride and praise, whose names I dare not speak for time would fail me to tell of them. Nor do I think that Mr. Morrill reproduced as fittingly representative Vermont in the time to come as he did in his time. Vermont has changed with all the rest of the world. The country life, village life, farm life, the country schools, the country churches, the town meetings, the village square, the village store and tavern and blacksmith's and cooper's shops, the old plain-living and high-thinking society as it was in the beginning and earlier half of Mr. Morrill's career—all this is very much changed and has almost ceased to be. Vermont is no longer Vermont. Another Mr. Morrill, because the elements which produced him have passed away. All the more reason this why we should make the most of him, and fix him in our affection and memory as an everlasting possession, and why we call upon men of the other states to join us in appreciating and honoring him."

"The puzzling thing to account for, apparently, in Mr. Morrill's career is the fact of the small storekeeper and the small farmer into a statesman of national breadth and cosmopolitan ideas. The underlying assumption is that a man who grows up in a parochial environment will have parochial ideas of all things, and there is much reason in the assumption. But the explanation of Mr. Morrill's case is not far to seek. He had in him the capacity of growth, and he grew up to his capacity. As we teachers well know, the great difference in youths is a difference in capacity of growth. As it is with seeds, so it is with souls. Some seeds in the best soil come to little; others absorb all that soil and sun and rain can bestow, and grow amazingly."

As an example of growth, even when Mr. Morrill joined in discussions in the country store, when he was a farmer among farmers, his neighbors recognized him as the broadest man among them.

But when he went to Washington he became, and he remained to his last day, a laborious student of national affairs from a national point of view. He maintained his political headquarters at, and

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took his political bearings from, no longer—Stratford, or the congressional district of his state, or Vermont, or New England, or the North, but Washington for a center, with a radius reaching to the remotest corner of the union. Doubtless he loved as much as ever the Umpompanoos river, in which he had fished and bathed when a boy, but his thoughts and his dreams now ran with the Potomac and the Mississippi. Any American who has the capacity for greatness will become great-minded and great-hearted, if he will let his being flow out with the lines of latitude and longitude, and with the length and breadth of the thoughts and ideas of his whole country; and this Mr. Morrill did, and this was the reason why, while others remained narrow and sectional and intolerant, he grew into a statesmanlike breadth and magnanimity.

President Buchanan then referred to the three great series of measures for which his public career is distinguished: (1) his tariff measure; (2) public buildings in Washington; and (3) the founding of "national colleges for the advancement of general scientific and industrial education," or "agricultural colleges," as they are commonly called.

"The most significant lesson of Mr. Morrill's life to a man looking forward to any form of public service is that he is the truest representative of the people who represents the best element of the people. On the truth of this proposition rests all the better hopes of popular government. This, more than all else, divides public men into statesmen and demagogues. The man who believes in this principle and acts on it, is in so far a statesman. The man who doubts and yields to his doubts is a demagogue. When the people see their worst side embodied in a public man, and acted out on the public stage, they are above him, and are ashamed of it, and repudiate it and him. 'Why did you yield to your ignorance and delusion and flatter us with the pretense that it was wisdom and virtue, when, as an assumed leader, you ought to have taught us better? Away with you, and give place to a more honest and courageous man!'

"But when they see in a high place, where they have put him, a man who represents their better selves, who is above them, and yet not so far above them that they can claim sympathy with him and power to appreciate and approve him—a man of whom they can say, 'We are not profoundly wise, but this man represents us even when he is wiser than we are, because he represents us at our best'—that is the man to whom the people look to show their favor by keeping him in his high place as long as he has power to do them service. The people can be fooled, but they repent of their folly and curse the man who fooled them."

"But the man who never fools them, never yields to them, tells them the truth whether they like it or not, insists that they are better and wiser men than they profess to be, appeals from the populace, drunk or mad, to the people, sober and sane, that man will only justify in his own mind and by the few, he is in the long run the popular favorite, the man universally respected and beloved and condemned in office as long as his faculties survive, the good and wise man, of whom his constituency, his state, his nation, are proud."

"I said a moment ago that I hesitated to acclaim Mr. Morrill as one of the nation's great men. I did so partly because his modesty would have rebuked me for so praising him, and partly because the phrase 'great man' is too cheap to be applied to such a man. But now, avoiding any language which he or anyone else might regard as fulsome, estimating him at his real worth, calmly, judiciously, and yet with the warmth of admiration and affection which friendship requires and justice approves, shall we not say that he was one of the great men of his time, a man of history and say—here was a man of superb physical presence, of commanding form and graceful manner; endowed with superior intellectual gifts, gifts of large discernment and keen penetration; capable both of the wit which exposes weakness and the humor which consoles opposition; a man of vision, a vision which passes over all provincial boundaries and peers into widest national spaces and interests; a man whose wisdom partakes of that calm assurance of right and victory which evokes and inspires confidence in other men's breasts; a man whose integrity, unselfishness, devotion no man ever thought of questioning; the constancy of the polar star—here is a man whom Vermont will evermore honor as one of her truest and finest and noblest products and one whom she presents to the nation and the world as a Senator Honor's phrase: 'an American senator and an American citizen than whom, so far, we have none better!'

The service of Mr. Morrill, the citizen, the public man, the statesman, the senator. But the picture would not be complete or true to the life, if we do not add in the simplest words—which alone would be appropriate of Justin Smith Morrill, the man, that he was held in high esteem by his neighbors, that he was a lover in his home, that he was warm and genial and devoted in his friendships, and that he was in his own humble and silent and reverent way a Christian indeed.

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FIRES AT JUDGE IN PARIS COURT

One Anarchist Attacks M. Flory and Another Follows M. Briand Three Days.

Paris, April 14.—A sensation was caused in the palace of justice yesterday when an anarchist, in revenge, fired four shots at M. Flory, the president of the court, which found the man guilty a year ago.

Flory was not hit by the bullets, and the anarchist was arrested. Saint-Etienne, France, April 14.—A workman, named Dupanloup, armed with a brace of revolvers and a knife, and who declared that he wished to kill Premier Briand, was arrested yesterday as he attempted to force his way into the hotel where the premier is stopping. Dupanloup is believed to have been crazed by drink. Following his detention, he said that he was haunted by spirits, which urged him to slay M. Briand.

The premier is continuing in this district the electoral campaign, which he opened at St. Chamond Sunday, when he encountered unfriendly demonstrations by anarchists and revolutionary groups. Dupanloup has been following M. Briand since Sunday, when he mingled with the manifestants at Saint Chamond.

"HAVE NO AMBITIONS"—HAWLEY.

Denies That He Aims to Be Another Harriman.

Chicago, April 14.—"I have no ambitions and no aspirations, and I certainly do not aspire to be known or regarded as the successor of Edward H. Harriman in the railroad world."

This was the reply that Edwin Hawley of New York made last night in a query as to his purpose in acquiring control of railroad systems aggregating over 15,000 miles of lines.

Mr. Hawley arrived in Chicago Tuesday night on a special train to meet President George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and other officials.

Mr. Hawley and the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio confirmed the report that the latter road is contemplating a purchase of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville road and a merger of that line with the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley.

Mother at Ten.

Chicago, April 14.—Officers of the juvenile court are investigating the case of Annie Epps, 10 years old, who gave birth to a baby at the County hospital. It is reported that the young mother and her child are doing well.

FEED AND DIET YOUR HORSE

(These articles appear every Thursday.)

In the matter of feeding your horse, judgment must be used, as well as knowledge. Many times care-takers, when they know better, will be careless in the kind of feeding and the manner in which it is given. It causes many ills, some of which become chronic and seriously impair the value and usefulness of the animal. It is admitted by all medical men that a very large proportion of the diseases common to live stock are produced by errors in diet. No special form of feed should be the continuous diet of a horse or other animal. Variety is as necessary in the matter of feed for an animal as it is for a human being. Thus, in some stables, it is customary to feed all the year around a mixture of cut hay, meal, shorts, salt and water; all being mixed together and fed without regard to quantity or general conditions. This continued feed diet of one kind of feed is detrimental to the health and strength of the horse, causing colic, indigestion and other bowel troubles. Some horses with powerful digestive organs may get used to it and appear to thrive on it for a time. A horse is said while feeding to secret saliva and gastric juices at the rate of a gallon an hour. Hence, one will find the time of adding to the stomach, at the time of feed, a large quantity of water, which many do by allowing the horse to drink immediately before eating. A horse does not require so much of the flesh making foods as a young and growing animal, but he does require a larger variety. If a horse be fed more than enough to replace the wear and tear of his system, that surplus is either excreted from the body or lays undigested and turns to fat, which incapacitates them for fast or hard work, and makes them subject to all sorts of diseases. Of course, with the young animal that require bone, nerve and muscle construction, and can feed largely and liberally on these materials, ground oats, meal, cracked corn, bran, etc., make the ideal feed. They, however, should never be fed in large quantities at a time. The stomach is not larger than that of a man, and when fed in excessive amounts the organs of circulation become impaired.

Bar and Bottle Bill Passed.

Boston, April 14.—The bar and bottle bill was passed to be endorsed in the House yesterday by a voice vote, all amendments being killed.

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